THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9520. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1782.

PANTHEON.

LAST Thurſday evening, the Queſtion, "Ought the late act of "Parliament taxing Tobacco of the growth of Scotland to be "repealed?" was, after a debate of two hours, determined in the *Affirmative*.

The Society have been repeatedly importuned by many Citizens of the Metropolis to afford them an opportunity of conſidering the propriety of SHORTENING LEETS in the *Election* of DEACONS.—The requiſition being now renewed, the following queſtion is appointed as the ſubject of debate *to-morrow evening*:—"*Would it be for the* INTEREST *of the* "INCORPORATIONS *of this City, that the practice of* SHORTENING *their* "LEETS, *in the* ELECTION OF DEACONS, *ſhould be aboliſhed?*"

Tickets to be had of the Members, and at Mr Aitchiſon's, jeweller, Parliament-ſquare.

BRITISH MAGAZINE AND REVIEW.

Juſt arrived over Land, Price 1s. 2d.

[Enriched with the following truly elegant Engravings: 1. A beautiful Allegorical Frontiſpiece, repreſenting Wiſdom and Truth conducting Genius to the Temple of Fame, and repelling the attacks of Envy and Detraction.—2. A handſome Engraved Title, and Emblematic Vignette; both executed by STOTHARD and HEATH, in a very ſuperior ſtyle.—3. A moſt delightful View of Sion Houſe, the Seat of his Grace the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, from Richmond Gardens, drawn on the ſpot by METZ, and engraved by WALKER.]

NUMBER I. (To be continued Monthly) of the

BRITISH MAGAZINE AND REVIEW;

OR,

UNIVERSAL MISCELLANY

OF

Arts, Sciences, | Literature, Hiſtory, | Biography, Entertainment, | Poetry, Politics, | Manners, Amuſements,

And Intelligence Foreign and Domeſtic.

CONTAINING,

1. MODERN BIOGRAPHY: under which head are included Authentic Memoirs of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, the late Marquis of Rockingham, Soame Jenyns, Eſq; and Mrs R——n. MODERN IMPROVEMENTS: Art of reſtoring damaged Pictures, Account and Deſcription of Woollett's and Hall's celebrated New Prints of the Battles of La Hogue and the Boyne, from paintings of B. Weſt, Eſq. Deſcription and View of Sion Houſe.—MISCELLANY: Antiquity of the Chriſtian Religion in England; of a Lye, from an ancient MS. in the Bodleian Library; Ormagh, an Eaſtern Tale; Fanny, or the Fair Foundling of St George's Fields; The Diſcovery, a pathetic Story; The Buſy Body, No. 1. The Oxonian's Sentimental Trip to London.—The REVIEW and GUARDIAN of LITERATURE: Dr Andrews, on the Manners, Taſte, and Amuſements, of the two laſt centuries in England; Cecilia, or the Memoirs of an Heireſs; Groſe's Ethics; Dupre's and Stock's Reſtoration Sermons; Dr Hawes's Addreſs to the King and Parliament; Viator, a Poem; Albion Triumphant, a Poem.—THEATRE: None ſo Blind as thoſe who won't See, a muſical entertainment; the Eaſt Indian, a comedy.—Parliamentary Hiſtory.—Eight pages of Original Poetry—Political Retroſpect for the Month—Foreign Intelligence—All the Gazette Intelligence for July—Monthly Chronicle of Domeſtic Events—Births; Marriages; Deaths; Civil, Military, and Eccleſiaſtical Promotions; Bankrupts, &c.

LONDON: Printed for HARRISON and COMPANY, No. 18 Paternoſter Row; ſold at Edinburgh by W. GORDON, to thoſe who ſubſcribe for a year only.

NOMINAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

A GENERAL MEETING of Landholders from moſt of the counties of Scotland, held at Edinburgh on the 5th Auguſt laſt, in conſequence of the Reſolutions of the counties of Inverneſs, Moray, and Caithneſs, againſt Nominal and Unconſtitutional Qualifications (formerly adverti ed) having taken that matter under conſideration, and come to ſeveral reſolutions, they directed their clerk to ſend copies of the ſame to the ſeveral counties in Scotland, to be the ſubject of their deliberation, and for obtaining their directions.—Their clerk has, in obedience thereto, ſent printed copies to the ſeveral Sheriff clerks, to the end that Gentlemen who approve of the Reſoluti ns of the ſaid three counties might be made acquainted with the proceedings of the General Meeting at Edinburgh, and have an opportunity of giving their aid and concurrence. It is therefore intreated that ſuch Gentlemen will loſe no time in applying to the Sheriff-clerks.

To MERCHANTS and Others.

A HOUSE in LONDON in the mercantile line, and whoſe foreign connections are very extenſive, wiſhes to engage with a Perſon of character and credit in SCOTLAND, whoſe judgment is good in the different articles manufactured in North Britain. The Houſe will either engage as partners, and allow him a certain ſhare of the profits ariſing from that buſineſs, or pay him the uſual commiſſion for his trouble on the purchaſes made for their account. As the conſumption is very conſiderable, the party hopes none will anſwer this but thoſe who are capable of conducting the buſineſs in the moſt eligible and proper manner, as a ſum of money will be immediately at the command of the agent approved of.—Letters addreſſed to Mr M. No. 9. Croſby-ſquare, London, will be duly noticed

To be SOLD by JOHN GRANT Merchant in LEITH,

LEMONS, in cheſts and half cheſts.

RUSSIA SOAP, very old, and of the beſt quality.

CHEDDER CHEESE, WILTSHIRE ditto, DOUBLE GLOCESTER ditto, } —all of a very fine quality.

N. B. The Lemons are lately imported from Liſbon. The cheſts are of the largeſt ſize; and purchaſers may have them repacked, if they incline.

GAME.

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH being deſirous to preſerve the Game on his lands in Eaſt-Lothian, hopes that no Gentleman will ſhoot on them this ſeaſon. All perſons not qualified to kill game who are found treſpaſſing, will be proſecuted as the law directs.

LAMPS TO LIGHT.

ANY perſon willing to contract for lighting the Lamps in the town of Leith, St Anthon's, and Yardheads, for the enſuing ſeaſon, are deſired to give in their propoſals to the town-clerk of Leith, within ten days from this date.

4th September 1782.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

POLITICAL ESSAYS.

On NATIONAL PERFIDY.

THOSE who break the barrier of national confidence, ſhould be treated by other nations as the inhabitants of a kingdom would treat an outlaw. They ſhould be held parley with at the point of the ſword. Whatever they might be ſaid to have propoſed, ſhould be treated as a ſtratagem to allure us to a ſuſpenſion of arms, that they might have an opportunity of raiſing ſuch a force as would be ſufficient to defy our chaſtiſing their treachery. What ſecurity can be placed on a faithleſs people? Would it not be raſhneſs in the extreme, to ſuſpend a preſent power of puniſhing them, without any other dependence than merely their overtures of conciliation.

A breach of national law ſhould be puniſhed with more rigour, than a breach of political law; it being the dernier reſort of all law. The ſtrength of a nation does not lie ſo immediately within its own dominions, as it does in the relation it bears to others—in reſpect of treaties, wars, and alliances. The ſupport of theſe is a national confidence. If, therefore, treachery or perfidy break one of theſe fences, ſhould not every kingdom join to annihilate the culprit? A treacherous kingdom, when compared with governments in general, is no other than a ſingle individual who betrays the intereſt of that whole of which he is a member. The one is political, the other national treaſon. Would any one truſt the former? If not, why ſhould any nation truſt the latter—particularly that part which has received the immediate injury? Would we not puniſh the aiders and abettors of political treaſon? How then ſhall we treat thoſe who may think of aiding or abetting a certain nation? They are equally culpable, and ſhould be equally puniſhed.

But ſhould our uſual lenity incline us ever to hearken to their propoſals, let not our credulity expoſe our intereſts to the contrivances of a perfidious people. They may, moſt probably, *feel* it neceſſary to make thoſe reſtitutions which our inſulted injuries before, in vain, demanded; but although they may feel the neceſſity, it will continue no longer than our ſword is pendent over them. They are not truſted, but ſuſpected. Our maritime conſequence has been, and ever will be, an object of envy and jealouſy to them. There is no means ſo baſe or mean but they will adopt, to deprive us of that conſequence. Let this, then, be remembered. If we ſhould ever enter into conciliatory meaſures, let them ſend ſuch hoſtages as are adequate to the importance of the treaty; and theſe to be relieved occaſionally, and continued perpetually. Their crime has forfeited the privilege of nations, and therefore, as an example to others, a puniſhment of infamy to them, and a ſecurity to ourſelves, we ſhould demand theſe hoſtages before we dropped our power to liſten to their propoſals. Hoſtages, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, are the fetters of national criminality; ſo that wherever ſuch a culprit nation might appear, it ſhould be with this badge of diſgrace and warning, to prevent others from falling the prey of their guile.

Were hoſtages always exchanged in ratification of treaties, human blood would not be ſo frequently ſeen running through the channels of ambition. Had any Sovereign a nigh relation in the hands of a people, the feelings of nature might check his ambition. Although Lord Cheſterfield was of opinion that natural affection is an abſurdity, every one that has the leaſt pretenſions to a *human* heart will be ſenſible of its reality. Let any one but appeal to the feelings attendant on his relative ties, and he will be convinced they are a ſufficient check on every impropriety of action that threatens their ſafety. So that I cannot but with this reſource of reſtraint was eſtabliſhed at leaſt between ſuch powers, who are jealous of each other's conſequence; for it would be the touchſtone of men and ambition. It would try their feelings, and would be a proper cauſtic to burn away the *proud fleſh* of tyranny.

W.

On ſacrificing PRIVATE FRIENDSHIP *to* PUBLIC VIRTUE.

THIS ſubject comprehends one of the moſt refined points of ethics: it is, Whether a breach of private confidence is not a virtue, when it tends to ſave or ſerve our public welfare. Cicero, in his Offices, ſaid, that he could not be a *good man* who would injure the public to ſave his friend; he, therefore, negatively declares this act of ſacrificing private friendſhip to public welfare to be a virtue, as a virtuous and a good man are with me ſynonimous. But, with deference to ſo great a philoſopher, I beg leave to aver, it is not a virtue. He was a Roman, I am a Briton; and, to the honour of my country let it be ſaid, boaſt my national character for the *reality* of virtue, equal, if not ſuperior, to any Roman that ever exiſted.

Virtue may be, ſo to term it, *extreined* into vice Not to derogate from that noble enthuſiaſm which marks the Romans, I fear, in our preſent inſtance, Cicero the patriot, conquered Cicero the man and philoſopher. It is poſſible to admire an act we cannot applaud. Hence I admire the act of ſacrificing private friendſhip to public welfare as much as Cicero, himſelf, could: but I cannot, with him, applaud the juſtice of the act, ſo far as to enforce it as a VIRTUE.

Friendſhip, in the mo al world, is the ſame as coheſion in the natural. Any thing, therefore, that tends to diſunite individuals, is as deſtructive to ſociety, as ſeparating the adheſion of matter would be to our natural ſyſtem. And what can more effectually diſunite us, than being told,—a breach of faith may, in *any* one inſtance, be a virtue? Who can draw the line of public welfare ſo as to preſerve our friendly ſyſtem from the ſhock of annihilation? Public welfare cannot exiſt but in private happineſs. It was the protection of this which cauſed the ſocial compact. Hence aroſe *public virtue*. Man, intoxicated with the power given him to guide the whole in one path of individual happineſs, miſtook tyranny for greatneſs, ambition for goodneſs. Alexander thought the glory of monarchy conſiſted in either depopulating the earth, or ſubjecting it to his controul. This ſubject is of the ſame nature. We would exterminate from our boſom the nobleſt enjoyment of man, to gratify the ambition of a monarch, or the avarice of his minion. It would teach us, to expoſe the life of a friend, whoſe only crime might be ſaving us from that deſtruction our laws had decreed. This may be called a refinement of all that is noble; but I deem it the deſtruction of all that is ſocial. We cannot be virtuous but as *men*. If we carry our actions beyond the grateful impulſe of humanity, we are not men, but monſters. W.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

GIBRALTAR being an object to which the attention of all Europe is at preſent directed, it is preſumed that the following curious particulars, communicated by John Boddington, Eſq; to Dr Hunter, with the Doctor's remarks, addreſſed to Dr Maty, will not be an unacceptable preſent to your readers:

Dear SIR,

I BEG your acceptance of a piece of the rock of Gibraltar, which my friend Colonel Green, Chief Engineer of that garriſon, has brought from thence, and given to me as a natural curioſity: It appears to me a very extraordinary one indeed; therefore I ſhall attempt to explain to you the manner of diſcovering it, and leave the reſt to your better judgment.

You muſt know then, Sir, that Gibraltar is always attended to with great circumſpection. The town and fortification are upon a rock and ſand, of which the whole peninſula is compoſed: As nature changes the face of the rock, the engineers have a watchful eye to apply art in forming the defences, where nature fails; a particular inſtance of which happened in the courſe of the preſent year, by the craggy part of the rock falling away, ſo as to admit the probability of an entrance into the fortification; to obſtruct which, the wall was erected 70 feet diſtant from the ſea-ſhore, and 57 feet perpendicular above high water mark. In blowing up the rock, to make way for the foundation of the ſaid wall, there were diſcovered conſiderable quantities of petrified bones, as you may perceive by examining the piece of rock, which you may be certain was taken from the ſpot by Colonel Green, and has been in the poſſeſſion of no perſon but himſelf, till delivered to,

Dear Sir,

Your much obliged,

And moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Tower, Dec. 17. 1769. J. BODDINGTON.

Dear SIR,

BY the examination of two pieces of the rock of Gibraltar, which are in my poſſeſſion, I find that they are not (what I at firſt took them to be) *human* bones, but thoſe of ſome quadrupede. I diſcovered this, with my brother's aſſiſtance, by clearing the teeth of the cruſt that covered them, ſo as to ſee their ſhape more diſtinctly.

The two maſſes of bones are blended with pieces of marble, of which the whole rock of Gibraltar, as I am informed, is compoſed; and all the conſtituent pieces are cemented ſtrongly together with a browniſh-coloured calcareous cryſtalization, or ſtalactite; and the ſurfaces of all ſuch cavities are covered with granulated cryſtalization about one-ſixth of an inch thick.

This cryſtalized cruſt, no doubt, was depoſited from the water paſſing through the cavern in which the bones had been lodged; and by ſoaking through the porous ſubſtance of every bone, the water had likewiſe depoſited a cruſt of the ſame nature, but much thinner, on all the internal ſurfaces of the hollow and ſpungy bones. The bones were not, in any other ſenſe, petrified.

I am, dear Sir, moſt faithfully your's,

WM. HUNTER.

LONDON

It is reported that Sir Eyre Coote having taken the field againſt Hyder Ally, that Prince found means to circumvent a party of Gen. Coote's army, which was eſcorting a prodigious number of oxen to the Britiſh camp, and captured the detachment, with all the oxen, which reduced the General and his army to great diſtreſs, both for the loſs of proviſion, and draught-oxen, for moving artillery, baggage, &c.

Many people venture to lay conſiderable betts, that Gibraltar is in a great degree relieved already, and will, to the ſurpriſe of the enemy, be further relieved, and that effectually, before the grand fleet ſails from Spithead.

We are informed that ſeveral perſons of rank have determined to follow the example of Lord Effingham, in ſerving as volunteers on board Lord Howe's fleet.

There are gentlemen now in London who are thoroughly acquainted with the ſituation and works of Gibraltar, and who expreſs the greateſt confidence in the ſecurity of that fortreſs, which, as military men, and as engineers, they ſay can never be taken by ſtorm, though it may by ſurpriſe, or by famine; but the vigilance and activity of General Elliot will ſecure it againſt the former, and it is next to an impoſſibility that the Spaniards ſhould be able ſo effectually to b ock up the entrance of the bay, as that ſhips may not eaſily ſlip into it in dark nights: The conſtant trips of the Moors to and from the garriſon, clearly ſhew that the bay is not completely blocked up, and, if it is not, we may fairly conclude, when we hear the number of ſhips, xebecs, gun boats, &c. employed in that ſervice, that the reaſon is—becauſe it *cannot*.

The Prince of Orange informed their High Mightineſſes, a few days ſince, that he had poſtponed communicating to them the particulars of the meaſures purſued againſt England, leſt, by the ſecrets of government being betrayed, the operations of the campaign might be rendered abortive. It is to be hoped, that the example of his Serene Highneſs will be adopted by our people in power, ſince there is ſufficient cauſe to apprehend, that many of our national calamities would not have happened, but for a premature expoſure of the deſtination of our fleets and armies.

Letters from Amſterdam mention, that, excluſive of the affair at the Cape, ſome diſagreements had ariſen between the States-General and the Court of Denmark, which it is greatly apprehended will be productive of a rupture, and that in conſequence thereof the Public are much alarmed, foreſeeing that a war with the Danes cannot fail of being attended with circumſtances of peculiar diſadvantage; for the Baltic trade will be interrupted, and the beſt reſources entirely cut off for procuring ſhip-timber and other ſtores, a great ſupply of which is indiſpenſibly neceſſary in times of war.

The Eaſt India Company have ordered a packet to be got ready immediately, to convey over ſome diſpatches to Bengal.

Letters from Dublin mention, that the proprietors of ſeveral privateers have formed the patriotic reſolution of ſending ſeveral ſwift ſailing veſſels to reconnoitre the ſeas, for the purpoſe of communicating to Lord Howe intelligence reſpecting the ſtate and ſituation of the fleets of France and Spain.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Auguſt* 31.

AT the Court at St James's, the 28th of Auguſt, 1782.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to order, That the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the third day of September next, ſhould be further prorogued to Thurſday the tenth day of October following.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Auguſt* 30.

The Induſtry, Brown, from Antigua to Clyde, was taken the 28th of June by the Flora American frigate, of twenty-ſix twelve pounders, in lat 38..30. long. 69. 30. and ſent for Boſton; the Captain was put on board a Flemiſh veſſel, and arrived at Bourdeaux the 4th inſtant.

The Adventure, Lyon, was forced out of Dublin bay, while the maſter and chief mate were on ſhore, but has been ſince heard of on the coaſt, and they have great reaſon to believe the is ſafe.

The Fanny, Whitty, from Petersburgh to Londonderry, is loſt in the Baltic.

The Providentia Divina, Bontbram, from Marſeilles to Oſtend, was wrecked the 13th current on the Iſland of Scilly; two of the men were loſt, the reſt ſaved after ſwimming and being on the rocks 12 hours.

The Tartar, Fraſer, from Briſtol to Africa, was taken on the coaſt by a French 40 gun ſhip, a frigate, and a cutter, after an engagement, in which the Tartar had ten men killed and a number wounded. The Captain, and about 200 men, are arrived at Briſtol, in the Roſe, Stephenſon, of Liverpool, as a cartel; ſhe was taken by the above ſhips about the 8th of June.

The Expedition, Anderſon, from Madeira, was well in the Streights of Belleiſle the 12th of June.

Yarmouth, 26. Arrived the Flying Fiſh ſloop of war, after looking into the Texel, and diſcovering fourteen ſail of the line, with three Admiral's flags flying. A 64 gun ſhip was ſtranded on the Haaks Sand. Remain in Corton bay, a large fleet of loaded colliers. Wind WSW.

Gottenburg, Aug. 4. This day, an Engliſh fleet of 50 to 60 ſail, from the Baltic, fell in near this coaſt with 4 Dutch men of war; the fleet made directly for the land; the Dutch purſuing, a few were captured within the rocks, and ſome drove on ſhore. It is ſaid about 10 ſail kept the ſea. The following ſhips that left Elſinore the 3d inſt. were ſafe the 7th in harbours near this place. [Here follows a liſt of the ſhips, which appeared in our papers of Wedneſday and Saturday laſt, from Mr Walter Wood's Sound Liſt.]

The Mary, Pewteſs, of Newcaſtle, was taken within the rocks, and carried off by a Dutch man of war.

The Peggy, of Berwick, was alſo taken at anchor by a cutter, who carried her into Marſtrand, where ſhe was claimed by the Britiſh Conſul, and it was expected would be reſtored.

The Royal Charlotte, Cotton, from China to London, was ſpoke with in company with three other Indiamen, all well, clear of the China ſeas, on the 13th of March laſt.

Downs, 29. Arrived the following men of war from Portſmouth

	Guns.	
Fortitude	74	Admiral Milbank. Captain Keppel. Captain Boyer,
Dublin	74	—— Dixon.
Bellona	74	—— Onſlow.
Crown	64	—— Reeves.
Sampſon	64	—— Harvey.
Andromache	32	—— Byron.
Diana	32	—— Calder.

From the London Papers, Aug. 31.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Auguſt 30.

"The Royal George ſinking yeſterday is an infinite loſs to the nation, who muſt bemoan the untimely deaths of ſo many valuable perſons, particularly that brave officer, Admiral Kempenfelt, and ſeveral of his Lieutenants, Mates, &c. Nothing could exceed the ſcene of confuſion and diſtreſs! The day can never be forgotten."

The Royal George, of 100 guns, having on her laſt cruize made more water than uſual, which had not decreaſed when ſhe came into harbour, an order was given on Saturday laſt for her to come into dock; but the carpenter, on ſtrict ſurvey, found it was not more than two feet below the water-mark, and was ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by rubbing off the copper ſheathing. It was then reſolved, in order to ſave time, to heave her down at Spithead. This is generally accompliſhed by bringing the ſhips guns to one ſide, and *heeling* her till the place where the damage is ſuppoſed to be, appears above water. On Thurſday morning, at ſix o'clock, the weather being moderate, this buſineſs was commenced, and the ſhip, by ten, was got to a proper ſituation for diſcovering the leak; but in order to take off ſome further ſheets of copper, to caulk the ſeams properly, ſhe was ordered to be lowered another ſtreak. During this buſineſs, a great part of the crew, which were within 60 of her real complement, (970 men) were at dinner; the meſſes having been juſt ſerved out; on a ſudden, by a guſt of wind, as is reported, the ſhip fell to one ſide, and the lower deck ports being open, ſhe filled in about eight minutes, and then went to the bottom.—At this ſhocking moment, there were upwards of 1200 ſouls on board, including 216 women and children, who had been permitted to go on board, when the ſhip caſt anchor at Spithead, and to remain there, until the order for ſailing arrived. The people who were on watch upon deck, to the number of 230, were moſtly ſaved by the ſeveral boats that came to their aſſiſtance; but theſe were delayed for a few minutes, by the ſwell occaſioned by the ſinking of ſo large a body, and which occaſioned a momentary whirlpool in the water. About ſeventy more of the people who roſe after the ſhip diſappeared, were alſo picked up, among whom, it is ſaid, were four Lieutenants, eleven women, and the reſt ſeamen.

The following is a haſty account ſent us by our correſpondent at Portſmouth, of ſuch Officers as were loſt by this melancholy accident, and a few that were known to be alive when the expreſs left that place:

ADMIRAL KEMPENFELT, -	drowned.
CAPTAIN WAGHORN, taken up by the Victory's boat, and now	living.
MAJOR GRAHAM, of Marines	drowned.
LIEUTENANT SAUNDERS, of Marines,	drowned.
LIEUTENANT CURRIE, of Marines,	drowned.
PURSER, - - - - -	on ſhore when the accident happened.
BOATSWAIN, - -	ditto.
Mr WILLIAMS, Carpenter, -	drowned.
Mr HARRISON, Gunner, -	on ſhore when the accident happened.
Mr LESLIE, Surgeon's mate, taken up with the Captain, by the Victory's boat, and now	living.
Mr SURREL, Maſter, -	drowned.
Mr BARTRIM, Surgeon, - -	drowned.
Mr KENWOOD, Mr COCK, and Mr FISH, Maſter-mates,	drowned.
All the Midſhipmen except two or three (names not known) were	drowned.

Upon the whole, it was generally ſuppoſed at Portſmouth on Thurſday evening, that upwards of eight hundred people ſuffered by this ſhocking calamity.

Admiral Kempenfelt, Major Graham, and three other officers, were in the cabin of the Royal George when the ſhip went down.

The Britiſh navy could not boaſt a braver, cooler, or more experienced officer than Admiral Kempenfelt. His unfortunate cataſtrophe has thrown a damp upon the face of every man, nor were there ever perhaps ſuch viſible ſigns of grief exhibited by the public as on the preſent occaſion.

The loſs of the Royal George is the greateſt misfortune this country has experienced ſince the loſs of the Victory, on board of which moſt of the firſt families in this country had relations. When brave men die in battle, the ardour which accompanies the misfortune, as it impells them to glory, ſo it makes them inſenſible of their danger, and leaves a brilliancy behind, which, in a great meaſure, mitigates the grief of friends and relations. But nothing ſurely can be more diſtreſſing, than for a number of brave fellows, in a moment of inactivity, anchored on their own coaſt, and riding in ſmooth water, to be plunged into an abyſs, perhaps in the midſt of amuſements and height of enjoyment.

The Lark ſloop victualler, that was along ſide the Royal George, was ſwallowed up in the whirlpool occaſioned by the ſinking of the latter, and ſeveral people that were on board are ſaid to have periſhed.

The naval people ſay, the Royal George can be weighed up, if the weather proves favourable, in the courſe of a month.

It is the report that an offer has already been made to the Admiralty for weighing up the Royal George; the premium, if ſucceſsful, to be 20,000l.; if unſucceſsful, government to reimburſe the expences incurred only, which, it is expected, may amount to eight or ten thouſand.

The Royal George man of war, juſt loſt, was the oldeſt firſt rate in the ſervice; ſhe was built at Woolwich, her keel was laid down in 1751, and ſhe was hauled out of the dock in July, 1755, it being unuſual to build ſuch large ſhips on ſlips to launch; ſhe was pierced for 100 guns, but having lately had two additional ports, including the carronades, mounted 108 guns; ſhe was rather ſhort and high as all the old firſt rates are, but ſo good a ſailer, that ſhe has had more flags on board her than any veſſel in the ſervice. Lord Anſon, Admiral Boſcawen, Lord Hawke, Lord Rodney, Lord Howe and ſeveral other principal officers, have repeatedly commanded in her. Lord Hawke commanded the ſquadron in her which fought the French under Conflans, when the Superb, of 70 guns, was ſunk by her cannon, and Soleil Royal, of 84, burnt on ſhore; ſhe carried the talleſt maſts and ſquareſt canvas of any Engliſh built ſhip in the navy, and originally the heavieſt metal, viz. 52 40, and 28 pounders, but they were lately changed, on account of her age, to 40, 32, and 18 pounders.

In the year 1756 the Royal George was looked upon by every officer in the navy to be the fineſt ſhip that had ever been ſeen; but the ſhips we have at preſent of the ſame rate excel her greatly. As her maſt-heads are ſtill to be ſeen above the ſurface, we are glad to find that men of the profeſſion, beſt able to judge, are not without hopes of weighing her.

While the public join in lamenting the loſs of the Royal George, with the brave Admiral, his officers, and a great number of one of the beſt crews that ever went to ſea, a very old acquaintance of Admiral Kempenfelt regrets, in him, the loſs of one of the worthieſt of men, whoſe merits were by no means confined to uncommon ſkill in his profeſſion, but whoſe goodneſs of heart and extenſive knowledge made him dear to his friends, and eſteemed as a man of ſcience by the learned.

Admiral Kempenfelt was the youngeſt Admiral in the Navy, but has been for many years diſtinguiſhed for his great knowledge in manœuvring a fleet. An extraordinary promotion was made by the late Miniſtry, on purpoſe to bring him forward, and his firſt command was that of the fleet ſent out to intercept a French convoy which ſailed from Breſt laſt December for the Weſt Indies; his gallantry on that occaſion is ſtill freſh in the memory of every one. He took twenty tranſports, though protected by a larger fleet, under de Guichen, than his own, which ruined the expedition, as it obliged them to return, and lie to in the Bay till the wind changed. This was the principal and firſt cauſe of Jamaica being ſaved, as it gave Admiral Rodney an opportunity to arrive in the Weſt Indies before the intended reinforcements from Breſt, and thus enabling him to prevent their junction with the Spaniards. The next cruiſe he commanded under Admiral Barrington, when they fell in with a French convoy for the Eaſt Indies, ſeveral tranſports belonging to which were taken, together with the Pegaſe of 74 guns, and Actionnaire of 64. His third and laſt cruiſe was in the fleet under Lord Howe, in which he alſo ſhowed his ability, by covering the retreat of the Buffalo of 60 guns, which being a heavy ſailor, would have been cut off by the enemy's advanced ſhips under Monſ. Picquet, but for his excellent management, which the Commander in Chief greatly applauded.—The unfortunate circumſtance of his death ſeems to have been the only inſtance in which fortune did not favour him, as till then ſhe crowned all his actions with ſucceſs—and, from his great courage and talents, pointed him out as one who bid fair to ſhine amongſt the firſt of naval heroes.—He was by birth a Swede, and as ſuch, does no ſmall honour to his country.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the fleet at Spithead, to a Gentleman in town, dated Portſmouth, Aug. 29.

"The moſt melancholy ſcene my eyes ever beheld, has happened here this morning, about half paſt nine o'clock.

"The Royal George of 100 guns, in heeling to repair the cock which leads to the well, was, by a ſudden ſquall at Spithead, laid along, ſo that ſhe filled, and inſtantly went down, with 1400 ſouls on board, the greateſt part of whom are loſt. Admiral Kempenfelt was on board, and we are not certain yet whether he is ſaved. The beach, and houſes about the Point, are now filling with the dying and the dead, men and women promiſcuouſly tumbling in a heap; nothing is to be ſeen but objects of woe, and images of dejection; and as the benefit of the Humane Society is little known or practiſed here, few of the ſufferers, it is feared, will be ſaved, beſide the loſs of ſo fine a firſt-rate in ſo ſimple a way. I am now in great haſte and confuſion, having been for theſe two hours aſſiſting the unhappy ſufferers."

Extract of a letter from Chicheſter, Auguſt 30.

"About half after ten yeſterday forenoon, a moſt melancholy affair happened at, or near Spithead. The Royal George, with Admiral Kempenfelt, and about 1400 perſons on board, women included, ſuddenly ſunk. The Captain was luckily on ſhore. A victualling boy, which lay near the Royal George, went down with her. A great many boats ſpeedily put out, and ſaved upwards of 200 perſons. The Admiral is ſaid to be among the number of thoſe who periſhed."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 30.

"Arrived the Whitby armed ſhip from Plymouth; Hawke, Bryman, from Waterford; and Hardcaſe, Sundbergh, from Liſbon.

"The Recovery frigate, of 32 guns, is gone out of harbour to Spithead.

"P. S. From the beſt accounts we can obtain, the number of officers and marines ſaved, belonging to the Royal George, amounts to about 326. It is expected an attempt be made to raiſe her."

Extract of a letter from St Mary's, Scilly, Aug. 26.

"Yeſterday afternoon, it blew quite a hurricane here, during which two veſſels were driven on ſhore on the rocks; one of them immediately ſunk, and it is feared all on board periſhed. This morning the other ſtruck, and went to pieces; the crew happily got on ſhore here in their long-boat. The two ſhips were Portugueſe, in baſaſt, and going to Oſtend to load."

An officer arrived this day from the Downs, who has given the following information at the Admiralty, that in his paſſage from the Grenades, he fell in with a frigate, the Captain of which informed him, that he was charged with the official account of the capture of St Kitt's, which he poſitively affirmed had ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms. The above officer is Captain of a merchant ſhip, and, being a gentleman of undoubted veracity, his repreſentation deſerves a great degree of credit; but as the account is not official, we do not pledge ourſelves to its entire authenticity.

Yeſterday, advice was received at the Poſt-Office, that the Speedy packet, Captain Spargo, which ſailed from Falmouth the 18th of June for Jamaica, was taken the 15th of July, in ſight of Barbadoes, by the Fripoune of 36 guns, and the Reſolieux of 38, French frigates, and carried into Guadaloupe. It is thought, that the Swift packet, that was in company with her, is likewiſe taken. The Speedy was the packet which Government expected daily to arrive with the news of the homeward-bound fleet having ſailed from Jamaica.

It was yeſterday confidently aſſerted, and is generally believed, that another action had taken place between Sir Edward Hughes and M. Suffrein, and that the former had loſt four ſhips of the line. Whatever credit may be given to this report, it is certain our affairs in the Eaſt Indies wear but a gloomy aſpect. General Sir Eyre Coote is gone to Bengal, and left the command at Madraſs to Colonel Stuart; and Sir Hector Munro, General Meadows, and ſeveral other general officers, are on their paſſage home.

It is with pleaſure we can inform the Public, that we have made particular enquiry from whence the report of the death of Prince William Henry, which was very current yeſterday, has ariſen; and that there does not appear to be the leaſt foundation for it. They have no account at the Admiralty, nor at Lloyd's, of any ſhip being arrived from New York, though it appears highly probable, that had ſuch an event happened, Admiral Digby would have diſpatched a ſloop or a frigate with the melancholy tidings, which would have arrived many days before an empty tranſport could have reached Ireland, where the report is ſaid to have been firſt propagated.

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company have taken up the following ſhips for their next outward-bound fleet.

Coaſt and Bay:—The Fox, John Blackburn; Halſewell, Richard Pierce; Earl of Oxford, John White; Atlas, Allen Cooper; Belmont, William Dick Gamage; Pigot, Robert Morgan; Vanſittart, Richard Lewin; Greenwich, Robert Carr; General Barker, William Hall; and Duke of Kingſton, Juſtinian Nutt.

Coaſt and China:—True Britain, John Bladley; Stormont, John Rogers; London, Edward Jones; Laſcelles, Thomas Wakefield; York, J. Atkinſon Blanchard; Houghton, William Smith; and Earl of Sandwich, Charles Dean.

St Helena and Bencoolen:—Walpole, Henry Churchill.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at Lord Grantham's office, with diſpatches from his Majeſty's Envoy at Florence, which were immediately carried to the King at St James's.

Same day Captain White, of the Hornet ſloop of war, took leave of his Majeſty at St James's, on his going to India with Government diſpatches.

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, Aug. 27.

"Mr Sebaire, our correſpondent at Abbeville, writes, that the mouth of the Somme is choaked up with the broken ſhipping loſt in the heavy gales of wind; and from Harfleur, he adds, the accounts are ſtill more ſhocking."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 31.

Bank Stock —	India Stock, 127½.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72¾.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56⅝ a ¼ a ⅜.	India Bonds, 1 prem.
3 per cent. red. 57⅜ a ½.	Exch. Bills, 3 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 10½ diſc.
Long Ann. 16¼ a 13-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 4 s.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 9-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58½.
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Light L. Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. 56¼ a ½.	Omnium, —
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL,
Aug. 30. W.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 28.

Wheat, 30 s. a 34 s.	Boiling ditto, 27 s.
Fine ditto.	Tick Beans, 19 s. a 24 s.
Rye, 20 s. a 25 s.	Small ditto, 25 s.
Oats, 13 s. a 15 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Barley, 17 s. a 21 s.	Fine Flour, 45 s.
Malt, 28 s. a 32 s.	Second Sort, 43 s.
Grey Peaſe, 20 s. a 24 s.	Rape Seed, 17 l. 10 s. per laſt.
White ditto, 25 s.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a private letter from St Kitt's, from a planter to his ſon in London.

"We are in the greateſt hopes of being relieved from the French yoke every inſtant. There is now only five hundred of their troops on the iſland, and theſe are very indifferently victualled. There is private intelligence diſpatched to Hood of the opportunity which now offers of the iſland being retaken, ſhould he again come to our aſſiſtance.

"Your brave friend Captain Lundin has had a very narrow eſcape for his life. Soon after the Compte de Graſſe had ſur-

tered his veſſel, among others, he was put on ſhore with many other priſoners; but when Admiral Hood was diſputing the anchorage of the harbour with Bouille, he, being acquainted with the ſoundings, had the courage to attempt getting on board the Engliſh fleet with only two negroes in a canoe. In their way through the fires of the two fleets, one of the negroes was cut aſunder by a ball, and fell down by his ſide: he, notwithſtanding, purſued his way, and arrived ſafe with his negro companion on board the next ſhip to the Admiral's. He was then preſented to the Admiral, as a volunteer who offered to go with ſix hundred troops to retake the iſland. The General, in concert with the Admiral, gave him the charge of ſix hundred men. He ſet off, and although he loſt three hundred before he got on ſhore, yet he ſtill made his landing good; but he unfortunately loſt the men, who were either killed or taken priſoners. In this ſituation he made his eſcape to a piece of ſugar canes. Here he remained twenty days and twenty nights ſurrounded by a detached party of French troops, who were endeavouring all this time to apprehend him. For this purpoſe the canes were ordered to be cut down, and when he was relieved from the danger which threatened, they were within one day's cutting of the place where he had ſecreted himſelf. During this time, he ſubſiſted by drinking the liquid which the canes yield, and ſucking the leaves for aliment.

"In order to prevent my property becoming the common plunder of the ſoldiers, I have invited two officers, which are always at my table; but this is a great expence and trouble; for they bring a great many of their acquaintances to ſhare of that entertainment which I only deſigned for themſelves.

"When Lundin loſt his ſhip, I offered to ranſom it for him. He accordingly went to De Graſſe, expecting to be favoured in the ſum which might be required; but the Admiral only *peremptorily* told him, that there had been bid five hundred pounds for his veſſel; and if he could give one or two hundred more, he ſhould be welcome to the purchaſe. He was ſorry for his loſs, but it was the chance of war."

Died, on the 3d current, at Dudgeon Park, near Leith, Miſs Margaret Donaldſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr Robert Donaldſon, writer to the ſigner.

Mrs Jean Haliburton, relict of the Reverend Dr James Douglaſs of Cavers, died at Durham the 1ſt inſtant.

Yeſterday, died here, Mr William Moffat, writer in Edinburgh.

By authentic accounts received from New-York, dated the 1ſt inſt. we learn, that the St Margaretta frigate had arrived there the night before, after having a ſevere action with the Amazon French frigate, of 32 guns, which ſhe took after killing half her crew; having taken out 50 of her men, ſhe was afterwards obliged to relinquiſh her prize, being chaſed by thirteen French men of war, ſuppoſed to have troops on board, and to be ſteering for Rhode Iſland, or the Cheſapeak. There was at that time, but one 64, two fifties, and ſome frigates, at New-York.

Monday, the following gentlemen were choſen Maſter and Aſſiſtants of the Merchant Company:

Mr DAVID MILNE, Maſter.

ASSISTANTS,

Meſſ. John Fyſſe,	Meſſ. James Stodart,
John Gloag,	Alexander Brown,
David Somervell,	Alexander Ritchie,
Thomas Elder,	Niel Macvicar,
Malcom Wright,	Walter Biggar,
William Hall,	Robert Macgachen.

Mr John Lothian, Treaſurer.

Monday, the foundation was laid of the New Bridge over the Peaſe near Old Cambus; the center arch is to be 123 feet in height, which will be one of the higheſt in Europe. The road at that place is to be turned about half a mile further from the ſea. When the bridge is completed, the road will be almoſt level.

Same day, the Weſt Fencible regiment, commanded by Sir James Campbell, Baronet, was muſtered by William Hope, Muſter-maſter General for North Britain. This regiment is a fine body of men, conſiſting of 1000 rank and file. Only three men were wanting of the full compliment.

Two hundred and fifty of the North Fencible regiment are to embark at Peterhead for Shetland the 20th of this month, in order to relieve the Sutherland Fencibles at preſent ſtationed there.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, the foundation of a public library-room at Laurencekirk was laid by Dr Robert Stewart, aſſiſted by the brethren of the lodge of St Laurence. After the ceremony, they returned to the inn, where they drank to the health of the founder of the village, and other proper toaſts, and ſpent the evening with that decent mirth and harmony which ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſh the ſociety.

On Friday, John Murdoch, who was condemned at laſt circuit court held at Aberdeen, to be whipped and to baniſh himſelf out of Scotland, was whipped through that town, purſuant to his ſentence, for being found in Scotland after the time limited.

Extract of a letter from Stromneſs, Aug. 19.

"The ſhip Quebec, Captain Boyd, from Quebec, for London, with lumber and furs, arrived here this day, and brought in with her a ſloop privateer carrying 10 guns, called the Bontram, of Salem, commanded by Captain White, which ſhe fell in with, and took, on the banks of Newfoundland. The privateer is a remarkable faſt ſailer, and is ſaid to be one of the ſquadron preſently commanded by Paul Jones, cruizing on the banks of Newfoundland. The Quebec was only four weeks on her paſſage, and brought two officers with diſpatches for Government, who went with Captain Cook of the Experiment cutter for Portſoy, and thereafter took poſt for London. Every thing was quiet when they left Quebec."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 30.

"Friday evening, a gentleman was ſtopped by three villains armed with piſtols, on the road near Athy in the county of Kildare, and robbed of his watch, fifteen guineas, and ſeven ſhillings in cuſh; after which, they let his horſe go free, tied the gentleman's hands and feet together, and left him in a ditch, where he continued for near three hours, before he was reſcued from this diſagreeable ſituation, by ſome carriers that were coming to Dunlin. The robbers were well dreſſed, and ſpoke with an Engliſh accent. It is apprehended, that many of theſe adventurers have come over within this month paſt, in order to eſcape the [illegible] in England, by the officers of juſtice, as [illegible] in and about London as they have [illegible] theſe laſt three months.

"We have [illegible] to the public, that in the courſe of 27 days [illegible] on board the Britannia, and Ch[illegible] have fellows to ſerve in the navy, by Edward Fyans, ſmith and ferrier to his Grace, the Duke of Leinſter.—It is remarkable that a man in his ſituation ſhould in ſo ſhort a time, raiſe ſo many men.

"The following is an exact copy of the plan and inſtructions delivered to each of the gentlemen who have undertaken to raiſe a regiment of Fencibles:

"Six regiments to be raiſed, each conſiſting of eight companies, and at the following numbers:

The number of ſerjeants, corporals, privates, drummers, and fifers, are,	550
But allowing two contingent men to a company, deduct for eight companies	16
The number to be levied will be	534
To be raiſed thus:	
1 Colonel	100
1 Lieutenant-Colonel	60
1 Major	45
5 Captains, each 30	150
1 Captain-Lieutenant	20
9 Lieutenants, each 13	117
6 Enſigns, each 7	42
	534
1 Chaplain	
1 Adjutant	
1 Surgeon	
16 Serjeants	
16 Corporals	
16 Drummers	
2 Fifers	
500 Privates	
577	

"No levy-money to be allowed; but if the regiment is completed, and reported as ſuch by a general officer appointed to inſpect them, within four months from the date of the beating order, they will then be put on the eſtabliſhment from the date of the beating order, and paid as if complete from that day, from which day alſo the officers commiſſions may be dated, which will entitle them to pay.

"From the day of their being reported complete, the regiment to be ſubſiſted only according to their effective numbers. No recruiting fund to be allowed, and the officers to keep their reſpective quotas complete, as the price of their commiſſions.

"The Colonel to name the officers; and in the event of an officer not being able to complete his quota, the Colonel to recommend another.

"Officers who ſhall not be able to keep their reſpective quotas reaſonably complete, to be ſuperſeded, and others appointed.

"Government to provide accoutrements, and the reſpective Colonels to aſſign the off-reckonings for the clothing in the uſual manner.

"Arms to be delivered by the ordnance.

"The Colonels of the Iriſh Fencibles were, on Wedneſday, announced in form at the Caſtle, and are as follow:

R. Talbot, Eſq; county Dublin.
M. Archdall, co. Fermanagh.
T. Dawſon, Eſq; co. Armagh.
W. K. Trench, Eſq; co. Galway.
A Blennerhaſſet, Eſq; co. Kerry.
Lord Inchiquin, co. Kerry.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

IF you pleaſe to give the following lines room in ſome corner of your paper, you will very much oblige, yours, &c.

To Mr JOHN CLARK, *Nicolſon Street, Edinburgh.*

SIR,

IN laſt Saturday's paper you were pleaſed to inform us, that you had often admired the ingenuity of our recruting ſerjeants. No doubt, Sir, but you are a Gentleman of a very refined taſte, and conſequently muſt admire every thing that is worthy of admiration.—Thus far I agree with you; but when you come to aſſert, that there is no ſpecies of deception which we have not practiſed to catch the unwary, I muſt beg leave to differ from you there; and the reaſon is plain, becauſe I know your aſſertion to be unqueſtionably falſe, as far as it reſpects ſome of us; but you ſeem to make no diſtinction. Every one who is a recruiting ſerjeant, if the Public will give credit to what you ſay, muſt be looked upon as a kind of kidnapper and ſcoundrel; and beſides, my dear Mr Clark, to ſhew the world that you are a man of wit, you call us "ſagacious Gentlemen." What a fine piece of irony!—Happy, happy, Mr Clark; happy is the mother that bore you, if ſhe ſtill exiſts! happy are all thoſe who can boaſt of your acquaintance! and happy is the very gooſe from whoſe wing the feather was plucked with which you wrote,—thou great imitator of Dean Swift! But believe me, Mr Clark, whatever opinion you may entertain of us, you will perhaps find ſome among us, who have as good a title to ſagacity, and the name of a Gentleman, as you have yourſelf, my witty Mr Clark, although you have thought proper to condemn the whole of us for the fault of one man, whoſe behaviour we abhor, and whoſe perſon we deſpiſe, for his mean conduct, as much as you can do yourſelf, my ironical Mr Clark. But I ſuppoſe, if one of thoſe Highlanders from the Iſle of Uiſt, for whom you ſeem to prove ſo great an advocate, was to incur your diſpleaſure, your tender feelings, of which you ſeem to boaſt, would prompt you to condemn the whole tribe (as you term them) for his ſake; and ſo you might, with as much propriety as you have thrown out your ſcandalous aſperſions againſt the whole of us, for the faults of a few. What a pity it is you are not made a Judge, judicious Mr Clark! You ſay, that your only motive for writing was the love you bear your country; but, may not any perſon eaſily perceive, that your whole drift was to repreſent the ſervice, in which we are employed, in the moſt odious light to the Public?—You ſeem to be ſenſible of the advantages which the Lothian farmers deſrive from the labour of the Highlanders, in the field, in time of harveſt; but you ſeem to forget that the nation has reaped, and may yet reap, ſome benefit from our ſervices, in a field of a quite different nature. But I beg your pardon, Sir; perhaps, what the generality of our countrymen would look upon as an advantage that way, might ſeem quite the reverſe to you; you know your own ſentiments beſt. But I am afraid, Sir, I have tired your patience, therefore I ſhall ſoon come to a concluſion; but not before I put you in mind, that my intention is not to defend the character of the recruiting ſerjeant who impoſed upon the Highlander; for I think his behaviour in that affair is a diſgrace to the cloth he wears: And as for the houſe which you ſay he makes his head-quarters, whether it is a bawdy-houſe or not, I ſhall not pretend to diſpute with you upon that head, but ſubmit entirely to your ſuperior knowledge in matters of that nature. However, you ſay it is a place where there are ladies of eaſy virtue: If ever you purchaſed their virtue at an eaſy rate, the better is your bargain; much good may it do you; for my part, I don't envy you: nor would you, at all, my dear Mr Clark, be troubled with what you will perhaps call my impertinence, had you not made the firſt attack yourſelf upon the innocent as well as the guilty; by which means, in my opinion, you have forfeited that dear prudence of yours, for which you ſeem to be ſomewhat apprehenſive at the foot of your letter: But, ſince you and I have met together in this manner, before we part, let me give you an advice. Perhaps you will ſay, it is the advice of a fool; but wiſe men, like you, will ſometimes benefit by others folly. Therefore, my tender-hearted and humane Mr Clark, for the future, learn to know, that there are rogues in the army as well as out of the army; and, what is more ſurprizing, there is a probability that there may be rogues in Nicolſon Street itſelf; and yet who knows but Mr Clark may be an honeſt man for all that! Sir, I beg leave to conclude, by aſſuring you, that I am neither afraid nor aſhamed to ſubſcribe my name more than you were.

ARCH. M'LAREN,
Serj. 26th Regiment.

Dundee, Sept. 2.

EPITAPH *for the Reverend* Dr DICK, *who died Auguſt 24, 1782.*

CURST be the Muſe that virtue can confound
With the bought praiſes of an empty ſound!
Curſt be the Muſe, whoſe harlot art can give
The titled wretch in endleſs verſe to live!
Scotchmen, attend! theſe artleſs lines peruſe—
Lines fraught with truth, and free from ſervile views.
HERE, in the crowd of vulgar dead, repoſe
All that to earth the man of wiſdom owes.
Mould'ring and frail, to duſt the body tends,
And human greatneſs ſtubborn fortune bends.
Fleeting and vain the ſtoried urns ariſe,
And, like a cloud, the human vapour flies.
Vain are our buſts and portraits, to retain
The ſoul's bright form, and light the lamp again—
By life alone the mimic form revives;
A Brutus dead, a Brutus ſtill ſurvives.
Mortal by nature, endleſs in their kind,
Succeſſive ages ſhow the mighty mind.
Reſpected Dick! thee modeſt worth conceal'd,
And made thee oft to coxcomb rivals yield:
Thee ſlaviſh Prieſts, of power the wretched tools,
Hated and fear'd, the ſcourge of abject fools.
Friend of thy country, friend to truth diſine!
Good without ſhow, whom nature form'd to ſhine!—
For freedom thou with powerful accents pled,
And charm'd the ear, though freedom's ſoul was fled.
Paſtor of Virtue! Friend to truth ſincere,
Here, on thy tomb, let virtue drop a tear.
If Scotland, palſy'd, cannot feel theſe lays
Warm in the heart, and burſting forth in praiſe,
Me from Bœotia let the fates convey,
Or death remove me to a brighter day—
To ſcenes exalted, where the noble ſouls
Of men, like thee, no ſervile prieſt controuls:
Scenes where the good no modeſt worth conceals,
And where no praiſe the worthleſs coxcomb ſteals.

ALWANICUS.

AN OLD FREEHOLDER'S THIRD LETTER *to his Brethren the* FREEHOLDERS *of* SCOTLAND, *will have a place in our next.*

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 4. Leith Packet, Foord, from Carron, with goods.
Jameſes, Somerville, from Newcaſtle, with ditto.
Wind, W.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 31. Mary, Hunter, from Dumfries, with meal.
Nelly, White, from ditto, with ditto.
Jean, Campbell, from Oban, with bark.
Rachel, Campbell, from Dublin, in ballaſt.

Sept. 1. Dunlaſnage, Currie, from Knapdale, with kelp.
Jean, Broadfoot, from Dumfries, with goods.
Peggy, M'Neil, from Mull, with kelp.

JOSEPH SCOFFIER,

First Shop below the Old Fleſh Market Cloſe, Edinburgh,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, and his friends in particular, that he has received from Liſburne in the county of Downe, a quantity of ASSORTED LINEN, to be ſold upon commiſſion. Their qualities and their prices, he thinks, will recommend the goods, as they are to be ſold at the manufacturers prices, and which the Public may ſatisfy themſelves upon enquiring for the original invoice.

ALSO, a great choice of SHIRTS of all prices, neatly made, from 5 s. to 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. and Fine Stocks and Half Handkerchiefs, from 2 s. to 5 s. each; Black Leather Silk and Velvet Stocks, Hats, and Hoſiery in all its branches.

PERTH-SHIRE.

THE enſuing Michaelmas Meeting of the Freeholders of the ſhire of Perth is to be held at Perth, upon Tueſday the 1ſt day of October next. Claims for inrollment at that Meeting, in the roll of Freeholders have been lodged with the Sheriff-clerk, in behalf of

JAMES DRUMMOND of Stregeth, and
JOHN STEWART of Dalguiſe.

KELSO RACES, 1782.

TO be RUN FOR, over Caverton Edge, near Kelſo, on Tueſday the 22d October 1782, FIFTY POUNDS, by actual hunters of laſt ſeaſon; to carry 12 ſtone Engliſh, the beſt of three four-mile heats; to pay two guineas entrance, and the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences; and ſuch horſes, &c. as ſhall ſtart for the above purſe, ſhall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real hunters the laſt ſeaſon, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of ſuch hounds as they have hunted with.

On Wedneſday the 23d October, FIFTY POUNDS, by four year olds, five year olds, ſix year olds, and aged horſes.——Four year olds to carry 7 ſtone 12 lib.; five year olds 8 ſtone 10 lib; ſix year olds 9 ſtone 4 lib.; aged 9 ſtone 8 lib. The winner of a King's Hundred this year to carry 5 lib extra.; a winner of a Fifty this year 3 lib, and the winner of two Fifties to carry 5 lib.; the beſt of three four-mile heats. Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

On Thurſday the 24th October, A MAIDEN PLATE, for all ages, the beſt of three-four mile heats; to carry the following weights:

Four year olds, 7 ſt. 12 lib.	Six year olds, 9 ſt. 2 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſt. 10 lib.	Aged, 9 ſt. 8 lib.

Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

The horſes to be entered on Monday the 21ſt, at the Croſs Keys, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon.

No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any perſon, unleſs he pay half a guinea towards the plates.

Three reputed running horſes to enter for the Wedneſday's and Thurſday's plates, or no race without the conſent of the ſtewards. No winning horſes can ſtart for a ſecond plate that week, without the conſent of the ſtewards. All the plates to be run for by the King's plate articles.

Ordinaries and aſſemblies at the Croſs Keys, as uſual.

Diſputes, if any ariſe, to be determined by

Sir CARIS. HAGGERSTON, Bart. }
Sir ARCHIBALD HOPE, Bart. } Stewards.
ALEXANDER RENTON, Eſq. }

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Received extempore, upon the publication of the Epitaph of Aug. 14.

"*Free the Cutter ti' the Laird,*
"*They a' rin fouth.*"

Epiſtle to Mr Roſs upon his fortunate Shepherdeſs.

"*Conſider it warille, reed affiner thou unis;*
"*Wiel, at axe blink, ſhe poetrie nae tien is.*
G. DOUGLAS.

SAE ſoen, kynſe frien', as I did ſee,
An' owr yo'r paper kniſt an' ee,
My vockie hart, fu' low o' glee,
Bade ſorrow ſwyth;
I danc't, an' ſang, an' ſnill't toe,
I was ſae blyth,
'At *Lucky* *, in ſea'at ruſſet gown,
'Mo' gentles bra', in borrowſtown,
Was ſeth'n ben, an' gart ſit down,
An' was na geckit
Bi ilky paughty, paukie lown,
Neit diſreſpeckit.

Weil ſell her o' yo'r mainſome nater,
Sae mieth ti' awn a poer auld creater;
For haſten gentles maiſtly hate 'er,
For ſcir ſhe flyte;
'Ca's ſhe can nouther ſlench na flatter,
They're erch ſhe bite.

For they trow her, ſhe them, gane wood,
An' baith ti' ither ſhaw thair tud;
I houp the'll be nae ruſk o' blud
Betwien the twa,
Sen baith frae ither, fat they cud,
Hae run awa'.

Wi' haith o' eild, tho' dwang't an' cruikit,
Poer uman, anes ſhe better leukit;
Her warſh, dry hart bat ill can bruik it,
Fan diev't wi' noiſe,
'Bout bal't be-byſten, bleir't, an' ſmeukit,
'Mo' her nain eyes.

Sen tapſaltierie, helſterheid,
An' wathers'ns the wardle gade,
Turn't arſlens, upſide down, her leid
An' hameal fraiſe,
An' raploſh hudden, hame-ſpun weed,
Thair wraith doe raiſe.

Fae a' the quintra roun an' roun,
Forby yo'r giglets i' the town,
Nae ſkirdoch weirs ae wirſet gown,
Bat ſilk an' ſatin,
An' ilky ſcougan, flyplug lown
Speiks *Greek an' Latin*†.

Muckle gudmaps hae ſet thair towns
At fourfauld mail, an' ſae thair lowns
Gae gyſan' bra' throw-borrowſtowns,
An' mann hae Miſſer;
Gaunian fat bankrupt bra' buſſoons
Seek Miſs thair ſiſter.

Poer, dowie, cuned't, mumpan matron,
She wiſna whare ti' fin' a patron,
Bat gin ſhe 'ad gane ti' Sol or Satren,
Whoſe ya'ſh, gird,
Our-wide for ſic a ſilly flatren,
Wad tire a bird.

O' this wie, petty, playnet yerd,
Whare ilky ſoel, new-ſangle, ſtird,
Wad tarrow wi' the *Mant'an herd* §,
Wa'he alive?
She manna middle, na mak, ti' mird,
An' houp ti' thrive.

I ang hae her pipes been out o' tien!
Mony ſad waeſu' day ſhe'as ſeen!
Sa't tiers ay trinclan' frae her een!
Scad ilky line;
Bat O! ſae merry as ſhe'as been!
O! auld lang ſyne!

Ae hearty pint ti' fill her fow,
Wad gar the earlen cruik her mow,
An' cry, My dainty an' my dow,
An' cantraips caſt,
'At, able yet, mith ſafe a ſew
Frae folly's blaſt.

Bat, for her ſake, I awn I loe 'er,
She's nar han' deid, an' gueed bi wi' 'er,
Sen ye ſic kinely ſkelter gie 'er,
Troth an' forſeeth,
'Ti' ſair yo' I ſal ne'er bi ſwier,
While G***dy K***h.

Edin. Aug. 15. 1782.

* The Scots Muſe.
† High Engliſh.
§ Virgil.

P. S. A' this frae poer auld PICTO-SCOTUS,
Douf, dowie, doicit, ha'f *agrotus*,
Whs wadna, for the *multus lotus*,
'At ony kent it;
Bae, gin ye lat him bi *ignotus*,
He's weil contentit.

AT OSTEND FOR LEITH,

THE Brigantine DE ADRIANA of OSTEND,
JACOB STAAL MASTER,

She is ready to load flax, and other goods, deliverable at Leith and Borrowſtounneſs.

For freight, apply to James Norie merchant, Leith.

NEUTRAL SHIP for St THOMAS.

THE DANISH SNOW CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderſon maſter, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, for the *Daniſh* Iſland of St Thomas, and is expected to be clear to ſail about the 1ſt October. Such as are inclined to embrace the preſent favourable opportunity of tranſporting goods to that iſland, are requeſted to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock, or to Martin and Kerr merchants in Leith.

The Chriſtian and Karen is a ſtout veſſel, and completely manned with Daniſh ſeamen.

BOUNTY TO SEAMEN.

THE Gentlemen Heritors of the County of Caithneſs, having reſolved to aſſiſt Government with a ſupply of Men to ſerve in the fleet, have offered a bounty of FIFTY SHILLINGS to every able Seaman, and TWO GUINEAS to every ordinary Seaman or Landman, not under the the age of eighteen, nor above forty years, who ſhall, betwixt and the 20th of September next, voluntarily enter with John Roſe collector of the cuſtoms at Thurſo, who is authoriſed to pay the above bounties, and that over and above his Majeſty's bounty.

Thurſo, Aug. 15. 1782. JOHN ROSE.

SALT-PANS.

THE Proprietors of the HALBEATH COAL-WORKS having lately erected SALT PANS at Inverkeithing, ſhipmaſters, and dealers in ſalt, may be ſupplied with any quantity, by applying to Mr John Perkins, agent for the ſaid Coal-work Company at Inverkeithing.

TO be SOLD, by roup, under the authority, and by warrant of the Sheriff of Edinburgh, upon the ground of the lands of Whitehill, in the pariſh of Inverek, upon Tueſday the 10th September 1782,

The WHOLE GROWING CORNS upon

theſe lands belonging to Alexander Cockburn, conſiſting of two fields of wheat, two fields of Barley, a field of Tares, a field of Peaſe, and a field of Oats.

Alſo, will be ſold, two Horſes, two Mares, a Mare and Foal, with Carts, Ploughs, and other farming Utenſils.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.—Six months credit will be given upon finding ſecurity; and diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE, AND PRICES REDUCED *ſince* LAST EXPOSED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 18th day of September current, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the LOTS after mentioned;

LOT I. The Lands of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENACH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the pariſh of Knapdale.

LOT II. The Lands of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, ACHADAHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG.—Alſo, the Lands of KILMICHAEL, and the Lands of BALIMORE, and Salmon Fiſhing belonging thereto on the water of Add. The Lands of SUCCOTH and LETTERNAMOLT, with the Superiority of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHSHENOCH, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael of Glaſſie. The ſuperiority and property lands of this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their ſituation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of conſiderable value. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubjects ſuperior.

The conditions of ſale, and writings, will be ſhown by Allan Macdougall writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and who are deſirous of further information, may apply.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Annandale.

By Authority of the Court of Seſſion,

TO be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

All and whole the Lands and Eſtate of WOODHALL, comprehending the Lands of Kalm, Tullyſield, and Weſtfield, and the Lands of Comb, with the pertinents; being parts of the five-merk land of Stank, formerly belonging to Robert Irving of Woodhall, all lying within the ſpariſh of Dornock and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

The proven groſs rental of theſe lands is -	L.	170	4 6
From which deduce 7l. 4d. of ſtipend, payable to the miniſter of Dornock, and 6s. 1d. 4-12ths of feu-duty payable to the Duke of Queenſberry, the ſuperior; inde, - - - -		7	6 5
Remains of free rent,	L.	162	18 0 7/12

The proven value, being twenty years purchaſe of the above rent, is 3258l. 1s. 1d. 4-12ths

The tiends of theſe lands are valued, and decreet of ſale obtained 16th February 1756 for payment of 36l. 7s. 7d. which ſum, with annualrent from Whitſunday 1756 to 25th July 1782, extending to 84l. 12s 11d. the purchaſer will be entitled to retain out of the price.

The tenants will ſhow the lands.

The articles and conditions of roup, &c. are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of ſeſſion, and copies of them in the hands of James Laidlaw writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to particulars.

Judicial Sale of Tenements at Muſſelburgh.

By Authority of the Court of Seſſion,

TO be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

All and whole theſe THREE TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Muſſelburgh, oppoſite to the Croſs, upon the north ſide of the ſtreet, with the yards and pertinents, formerly belonging to David Gibſon farmer in Muſſelburgh.

The total proven rental of theſe ſubjects is	L.	23	17	6
From which deduce ground annual payable to the town of Muſſelburgh, - - - -		0	5	0
Remains free rent, - - - - - -	L.	23	12	6
The proven value is, - - - - - -		376	0	0

Theſe three tenements will either be expoſed together in one lot, or each tenement by itſelf, as purchaſers ſhall appear.

Peter Scott brewer in Fisherrow will ſhow the premiſſes.—The articles and conditions of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Seſſion, or James Laidlaw writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to particulars.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 27th November 1782, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon.

The LANDS of DUMCRIEFF, in the pariſh

of Moffat and county of Dumfries, conſiſting of about 850 Scots acres, for moſt part incloſed, and under ſhort leaſes, paying of clear rent about L. 200 Sterling per annum.

On this eſtate, which holds of the Crown, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Moffat, within a mile of the town of Moffat, there is a convenient manſion houſe and offices, fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family, and good gardens, ſtocked with fruit trees of the beſt kind. The walks around the houſe, and on the river ſide, are very romantic and agreeable, and the wood both natural and planted are of conſiderable extent and value.

ALSO, the following parts of the Lands and Eſtate of MIDDLEBY, in the pariſh of Middleby and county of Dumfries, viz Darglahill, Scotſbridge, Stonybeck, Pottſlown, Walls, Peatknows, and the mill of Middleby, with part of the common of Middleby, lately divided, conſiſting of 211 acres on the eaſt, and 113 acres on the weſt ſide of the common.

Theſe lands conſiſt altogether of above 1000 Scots acres, and preſently pay about L. 168 per annum. They are ſituated in a pleaſant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are of a good ſoil, and very improveable. They will be ſold altogether or in ſeparate farms.——William Anderſon writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the progreſs of writs, tacks, rentals, and conditions of ſale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

George Anſlie gardener at Dumcrieff will ſhow the lands there, and the tenants will ſhow the lands of Middleby.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, eaſt from the Hermitage, poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-houſe, Stable, and other conveniencies: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houſes and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the ſouth ſide thereof, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Marr. The premiſſes will be ſhown at any time by the ſervants in the houſe.

The progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Robertſon writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

To be LET for twenty-one years,

THE Farm of BABERTON MAINS, conſiſting

of ten parks, containing 85 Scots acres, or thereabout, with a good Farm-houſe, and all other convenient houſes for the Farm: the entry to be at Martinmas firſt. As there is a very good crop of corn on the ground, the tenant may have the opportunity of purchaſing all or any part of the growing corns at a fair valuation. The farm is in the pariſh of Currie, five miles weſt of Edinburgh, near the Glaſgow road. Whoever inclines to look at the farm, may apply to Mr Chriſtie of Baberton, the proprietor.

TO be LET, and entered into at the ſeparation of the current crop,

The MAINS of AUCHINDINNY, preſently

poſſeſſed by Francis Oliphant, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on.

Any perſons inclining to take a tack of the ſaid farm, may ſend their propoſals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may reſt aſſured, that their offers ſhall be kept ſecret, unleſs their terms are accepted.

FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's FIR WOOD of GLENMORE, in the county of Inverneſs, North Britain. This wood is very extenſive and full grown, containing above a hundred thouſand trees, many of which are of quality and ſize fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently ſituated, by having a ſufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpoſe of manufacture, but alſo for floating the timber by the river Spey to the ſea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Frith. The privilege of erecting ſaw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaſer may require will be given. John Steuart forreſter in Glenmore will ſhow the wood; and thoſe inclining to purchaſe, are deſired to tranſmit their propoſals, addreſſed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Caſtle, by Fochabers, before the firſt of October next.

SALMON FISHINGS OF SPEY TO LET.

TO be LET for ſuch a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next ſeaſon 1783, The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHINGS in the river Spey, and upon the ſea coaſts adjacent thereto; including thoſe Fiſhings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Thoſe who incline to take a leaſe of the premiſſes, are deſired to tranſmit their propoſals, addreſſed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Caſtle, by Fochabers, before the firſt of October next.

LANDS IN RENFREW SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 18th day of September next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon.

The following FARMS, part of the Lands and Barony of BAROCHAN, lying in the united pariſhe of Killelland and Houſtoun, and ſheriffdom of Renfew, poſſeſſed by the following tenants, at the free yearly rent after mentioned, viz.

		MEASUREMENT. A.	R.	P.	TOT. RENT. L.	s.	d.
Barlogan,	James Whitehill,	132	3	20	34	7	0
Laigh Lawfield,	Widow Scott,	258	2	20	42	11	0
High Lawfield,	Alexander, &c. Lairds,	56	0	15	18	18	0
Elphinſtone,	Margaret Alexander,	27	3	0	5	16	0
Corſelee hill,	John Gibb,	144	0	30	36	0	0
South Kirktown,	Matthew Millar,	43	1	0	15	12	0
North Kirktown,	Robert Pattiſon,	66	2	0	16	12	0
Muirtown,	Matthew Gibſon,				10	18	0
		729	1	5	180	15	6

Theſe lands lie together, and will be expoſed in whole, or in ſingle farms, as moſt agreeable to purchaſers. Being moſtly in a ſtate of nature, they are capable of very great improvement. They are ſituated near the high road leading from Glaſgow to Greenock, and are diſtant from Glaſgow about twelve miles.

The articles of roup, rental, and title-deeds, may be ſeen in the hands of Richard Campbell writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain, any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

ALL & Whole the Lands & Eſtate of KERSE,

in the following lots:

LOT I.

The Fifty Shilling Land of Kerſe, the Twenty Shilling Land of Daldaholm, and Thirty Acres of the Lands of Langlands, all lying within the barony of Leſmahago, dukedom and regality of Hamilton, and ſhire of Lanark, with the tiends of the ſaid lands. On the lands of Kerſe there is a neat and convenient manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Nethan. There are no tacks on the lands, and the whole hold of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.—Further particulars with regard to this lot will be afterwards advertiſed.

LOT II.

The Forty Shilling Land of Throwburn, lying within the pariſh and barony of Carnwath, and ſhire of Lanark. The lands on this lot hold of General Lockhart, and are preſently ſet at a rent of 93l. The public burdens, viz. feu, tiend, miniſter's ſtipend, and ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, amount to 3l. 13s. 10d. There are a great plenty of lime and coal on theſe lands, but which are not wrought to any extent; for the coal there is only received 3l. and for the privilege of ſome lime 1l. ſeparate from the above rent of 93l.

If purchaſers incline, the lands of Throwburn will be ſold either altogether or in parcels.

The conditions of ſale, progreſs of writs, and a plan of the lands of Throwburn, may be ſeen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD,

Betwixt and the 5th day of October 1782,

THE Lands and Barony of ARDRY, and

Lands of BALMONTH, both lying in the county of Fife, and containing about 1240 acres of good arable land.—Conſiderable improvements may be made upon theſe lands, as there is plenty of lime on the eſtate of Ardry, which may be wrought at a ſmall expence. Upon Ardry there is an exceeding good commodious houſe, conſiſting of eighteen rooms, ſome of them remarkably elegant, with handſome office-houſes, an excellent garden, and a fine fruit-wall. The houſe is nobly ſituated, within two miles of the towns of Anſtruther and Crail, and four of St Andrew's, and commands a moſt extenſive proſpect of the frith of Forth and eaſt parts of Fife. There are upwards of 170 acres of the lands of Ardry laid out in planting, done with great taſte, and the planting in a very thriving way.—The lands of Balmonth are of a rich ſoil, and are all incloſed with hedge and ditch, and will be either ſold along with the eſtate of Ardry or ſeparately, as may be agreeable to the purchaſer. The barony of Ardry is valued in the county-books at 1164 l. and Balmonth is a forty-ſhilling land of old extent.

The Overſer at Ardry will ſhow the lands; and William Chalmers writer in in Edinburgh will inform as to further particulars.

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